

CASTRO'S DEFIANT

CONTINUES TO RETALIATE ON
GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.Consuls and Other Foreigners at
Puerto Cabello Imprisoned and
Property Confiscated.

LAGUAYRA TO BE DEFENDED

VENEZUELAN TROOPS ARE BEING
RUSHED TO THE SEAPORT.Marines Reported to Have Landed,
but No Confirmation of Rumored
Fighting in the Streets.

GERMANS TOO AGGRESSIVE

THEIR COURSE NOT APPROVED BY
BRITAIN'S NAVAL COMMANDER.But One Foreign Warship, the British
Cruiser Indefatigable, Now in
Laguayra Harbor.

CARACAS PRISONERS FREE

BRITONS AND GERMANS RELEASED
ON MINISTER BOWEN'S DEMAND.Praise for Our Representative—Two
More Venezuelan Ships Captured—
The Osuna a French Vessel.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Willemstad, island of Curacao, dated Dec. 11, says: "The Venezuelan authorities at Puerto Cabello are fortifying that town. They have seized and imprisoned the British and German consuls there, as well as other Britons and Germans, and have taken possession of their property. The authorities also seized a British steamer which was discharging a cargo of coal at Puerto Cabello. This vessel was unable to escape owing to a breakdown in her machinery. The American consul at Puerto Cabello attempted to intervene, but he was disregarded."

The British consul at Puerto Cabello is R. Kolster. The German consular representative is P. Tiedo. L. T. Ellsworth is the American consul at that port.

Up to a late hour last night the foreign office was still without further official news regarding the situation in Venezuela. While there is no confirmation of the rumors of fighting in Laguayra, the newspapers this morning are beginning to show a keener appreciation of the serious possibilities involved by President Castro's continued defiance. This feeling hardly will be lessened by a report that a British vessel has been seized at Puerto Cabello, and it is shown in the eager demands upon the government to present in Parliament documents explaining the grounds for its action, so that the country be no longer in doubt as to what provocation the government has received. Questions as to how it will be possible to enforce the payment of Great Britain's demands upon Venezuela without costly military operations, and whether even the occupation of the capital of that country would achieve the desired result, are being asked.

While it is recognized that President Castro has nothing to lose and that the Venezuelans are incensed at the sinking of their ships and may set aside their internal dissensions and make stout resistance hoping for some assistance from the United States or France, much gratitude is expressed at Minister Bowen's prompt intervention in behalf of the British and German residents. Considerable alarm is expressed at the possible fate of British subjects, not only in the coast towns but in the interior of Venezuela. Through all the editorial articles published this morning there runs a strong vein of hope, more or less openly expressed, that the United States will interfere in some way to secure an adjustment of the difficulty acceptable to both sides, either by arbitration or other means, and thus avoid hostilities. Some newspapers even go so far as to argue that it is the duty of the United States to coerce Venezuela into satisfying foreign claims.

PREPARING FOR DEFENSE.

Castro Hurrying Troops to Laguayra—
Prisoners Released.

LAGUAYRA, Dec. 11.—All the British and German subjects arrested yesterday were released yesterday afternoon.

General Ferrera, the minister of war, has arrived here with 2,000 troops and eighteen guns. Eight hundred men under President Castro's brother are expected soon. The troops are camping to-night at Cuarecuti, distant one hour from Laguayra. All yesterday and last night ammunition has been carried to Fort La Vigla, which crowns the harbor, and preparations are being made to resist the foreign forces. Volunteers to the number of 528 men, all from Laguayra, have been armed and more are requesting arms. It is asserted here that the government can find sufficient men to resist the foreign forces as the movement is peculiar. Everywhere one meets members of all classes and conditions carrying Mauser rifles.

When the news of the capture at the Port of Spain of the gunboat Bolivar by the British cruiser Charybdis was communicated to President Castro it created intense excitement.

Only the British cruiser Indefatigable is now here. She is at anchor in the middle

of the harbor. All the other warships have left Laguayra.

Minister Haggard and Herr Von Pilgrim-Baltazzi, it was learned, left here last night. The former was on board the Retribution and the latter on the Vineta, which sailed for Trinidad, this morning by the British sloop Alert.

TWO MORE VESSELS SEIZED.

KINGSTON, Island of St. Vincent, Dec. 11.—The Venezuelan troop ship Zamora and the Venezuelan coast guard vessel Veinte Terces were captured in the Gulf of Paria and taken to Port of Spain, Trinidad, this morning by the British sloop Alert.

NOT WORKING IN ACCORD.

Germans Too Drastic to Suit the British Naval Commander.

PARIS, Dec. 11.—The advice received from Caracas in Paris indicate that some contention is arising between the British and German naval commanders over the methods of enforcing the demands. The German authorities insist on decisive action and the advice received here show that they have landed a small German force, besides seizing the ships. The British commander desires to proceed slower and more in accordance with the usual course of diplomacy. As a result of this friction some of the leading diplomatic representatives at Caracas have reported that it is not likely the British will participate in the seizure of the custom houses. If this is borne out the officials here consider the joint character of the operations will be considerably interrupted.

NEWS AGENCY RUMORS.

Alleged Fighting at Laguayra—Warships Ready for Sea.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Central News says it was reported in the lobby of the House of Commons this afternoon that the allies had landed bluejackets at Laguayra for the purpose of effecting the capture of President Castro and that fighting is going on in the streets. The Foreign Office has no information to this effect.

A dispatch to a news agency from Devonport says instructions have been received there that warships of the first class reserve be kept coiled and ready for sea at twenty-four hour notice.

The Foreign Office is still without official news from Venezuela. The officials were (CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 5.)

MR. OVERSTREET'S PLANS

HE IS WORKING TO SECURE MORE
MONEY FOR FEDERAL BUILDING.

Will Consult Architects Soon—Possibility that Mr. Hearnly Will Not Get the Appraisership.

Staff Correspondence of the Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Within a day or two Representative Overstreet will have a talk with the supervising architect regarding the new federal building at Indianapolis. He also has an arrangement to confer with Architect Rankin, of the firm of Rankin & Kellogg, and Mr. Overstreet and Mr. Rankin will meet the supervising architect to discuss the New York street front of the new building. It is Mr. Overstreet's plan to get an additional appropriation sufficient to complete this front to the satisfaction of Indianapolis people and to be used in other ways in completing the building. Mr. Overstreet said to-day the matter of appropriation would not be pushed until after the holidays.

Representative Overstreet said to-day there will be an additional appropriation of \$100,000 for the new building. The House to consider monetary legislation. This will be an adjourned caucus from last spring. Mr. Cannon will preside at the conference.

The friends of Charles S. Hearnly are still actively engaged in trying to get him a position on the board of general appraisers at New York. It is thought here that Mr. Hearnly probably will fail in his efforts for the place, notwithstanding the active campaign that is being carried on with the President in his behalf. To-day a delegation, which included Representatives Watson and Hemenway, called at the White House and remained with the President for thirty-five minutes. They went there to urge the candidacy of Mr. Hearnly, and they did so strongly. The President gave them no definite information as to what he would do other than to assert that the appointment will not be made for about thirty days. The Supreme Court now has charge of cases involving the term of one of the members of the board, and until this case is decided it is probable no appointment will be made. It is intimated here that the son-in-law of Colonel Hepburn, a member of Congress from Iowa, may receive the appointment. He is backed by Senator Allison. It is said.

Senator Fairbanks introduced a bill in the Senate to-day to provide a pension of \$20 a month for James P. Wallace.

Fourth-class postmasters were appointed for Indiana to-day as follows: Aldine, Starke county, L. W. German, vice Emma H. Welch, removed; Collamer, Whitley county, Alfred Ross, vice Joseph A. Schanap, resigned; Mexico, Miami county, Jacob F. Kinzie, vice Vincent C. Homan, dead.

The controller of the currency to-day authorized the First National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., to begin business. The new bank is capitalized at \$50,000. Gallus J. Bader is president and George H. Wilson cashier.

The Postoffice Department has advanced 158 fourth-class postmasters to the presidential class to take effect Jan. 1 next. Those in Indiana are: Brookston, Carthage, Morocco and Van Buren.

Inquiry at the State Department late this evening elicited no news regarding the disposition of the body of Charles Rushdon, of Indiana, who died in Mexico and is supposed to be buried there. The department has notified the American ambassador, who may investigate. Nothing has been heard by the department this evening.

Indiana politicians in Washington are expecting a visit from Fred A. Joss, city attorney of Indianapolis, who, it is said, will arrive within the next few days.

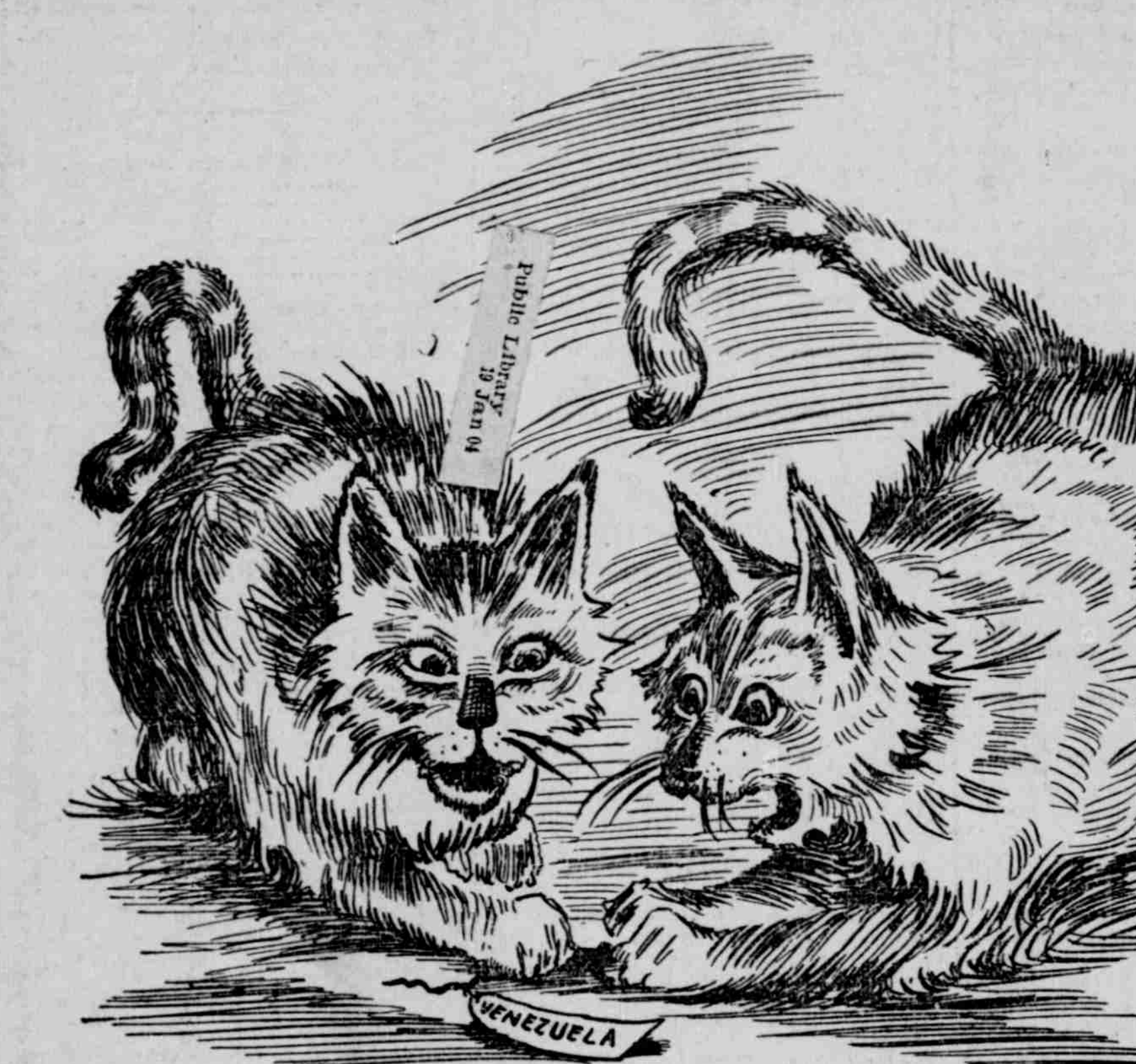
Frank I. Seifert, postmaster at Washington, Ind., is expected within the next week. C. A. C.

CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

Senator W. A. Clarke's Son and Two
Other Democrats in Trouble.

BUTTE, Mont., Dec. 11.—George Casey, former chairman of the Democratic county central committee, and C. E. Alsop, who was a candidate for the Legislature, were bound over Wednesday afternoon in the District Court under bonds of \$1,000. They were charged with bribing the senator, they are charged with bribing.

PURSUIT AND NOT POSSESSION.



CATS—We just want to get in a little practice stunt on an American mouse.

COINER OF BAD MONEY

HARRY L. JARREL BELIEVED TO
HAVE MADE SPURIOUS COINS.Complete Outfit for Counterfeiting
Found Hidden by Secret-Service
Officer Tom Halls.

WOMAN GAVE INFORMATION

WIFE OF PATROLMAN GRIFFIN
WATCHED JARREL AT NIGHT.Silver Dollars of Fine Workmanship
Found by Police—Government
Will Arrest Jarrel.A complete counterfeiting outfit was
found yesterday by Secret Service Agent
Tom Halls and Bicycle Policemen Hull and
Griffin in the home of Harry L. Jarrel, No.
725 South Capital avenue. The outfit con-

sists of a pair of plates of paris molds, hammer, rat-tail file, bottle of acid, several coils of zinc pipe, a paper bag of plaster of paris and a blue apron. The outfit was found in a stove in the kitchen of Jarrel's home. Jarrel was already at the police station charged with drunkenness and loitering. He had been suspected of making spurious money and his case was continued until Saturday to allow the officers to search his house.

The attention of the police was called to Jarrel by Mrs. Thomas Griffin, wife of one of the policemen who made the find yesterday afternoon. The home of the Griffins is at No. 124 West McCarty street and the rear of their home joins the rear of the Jarrel home. Mrs. Griffin some time ago called the attention of her husband to the fact that she had seen Jarrel many times working at night near a window, with the blind drawn. A light behind Jarrel threw his shadow on the blind. She told her husband that she had seen Jarrel walking around in his rear yard wearing a blue apron on which were a number of white spots that might be caused by plaster of paris. Griffin noticed a number of nights and became convinced that Jarrel was making bad money. He told Superintendent Taff of his suspicions and then spoke to Mr. Halls. The latter told Griffin that he had reason to suspect that counterfeit money was being made in that locality.

HOUSE WAS SEARCHED.

Bicycle Policemen Trimpe and Lowe arrested Jarrel Wednesday night. At the time of the arrest Jarrel was told that he was wanted for making counterfeit money. He denied the charge, and pulled a knife from his pocket as if to cut the policemen. When Jarrel's case was continued in court yesterday Griffin swore out a search warrant. Griffin and Hull went to the house on Capitol avenue, and after searching it they failed to find any molds. They returned to the police station at noon, and about 5 o'clock were met by Tom Halls, who asked to be taken to the Jarrel home. The three men entered the rear door, and immediately Halls noticed flecks of powder leading from a table in the kitchen to the stove. He followed the little trail and opened the kitchen stove. Here he found a large package wrapped in a blue apron. The package was pulled out, and in it were the tools used in making counterfeit money. No coins were found about the place.

When the officers were passing out the house they were met by Richard Morley, a saloon keeper at 117 West McCarty street, who said that he had a bright new silver dollar that he suspected of being counterfeit. He showed the dollar, and Jarrel said at once that it was counterfeit. Morley said he obtained the coin from Jarrel two nights before. The coin possessed by Morley was of the date of 1901 and tallied with the mold taken from Jarrel's home.

PINE WORKMANSHIP.

Several coins have been recovered by the police that were said to have been made by Jarrel. They are of excellent workmanship. They are usually bright in color and look as if aluminum had been mixed in their composition. They are a fraction of an ounce lighter than the genuine dollar. The police say that the dollars made by Jarrel are almost perfect.

Jarrel will be arrested this morning at the police station by Tom Halls on a government warrant. He will be taken before Commissioner Moores for a preliminary hearing.

Jarrel was arrested on Oct. 3, 1901, on the charge of counterfeiting. At that time the evidence against him was slight, yet sufficient for Judge Baker to sentence him to serve two months in the Marion county workhouse. Jarrel's father is now serving a term in the workhouse. His mother is employed at the Van Camp Packing Com-

OF INTEREST TO LABOR.

Unearned Wages or Salaries May Be
Legally Assigned.

CHICAGO, Dec. 11.—Unearned wages may be legally assigned according to a decision handed down to-day by Judge Adams, of the Appellate Court. This holding is contrary to the decisions that have heretofore been given by the Circuit and Superior Courts. These courts have held that it was against public policy for a wage earner to assign money not yet due. The effect of the new ruling, it is said, will be to strengthen the hold of money lenders upon their victims.

In the decision the Appellate Court says: "We have sought in vain for legal ground on which the unearned wages or salary of a workman or employee may be protected against his own assignment, either voluntarily or involuntarily made, for a valuable consideration. The law, when properly invoked, is ample protection against such assignments. If a person has sufficient mental capacity to attend to ordinary business and act rationally in the ordinary affairs of life, the law is impotent to protect him against the consequences of his own deliberate folly."

LOSS OF OVER \$12,000,000

Selling Value of Common Stock Fell
from \$10.50 to \$0.25 and of Preferred from \$0.85 to \$0.50.SEXUAL DECLINE IN PRICE OF
CONSOLIDATED LAKE SUPERIOR.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—Following a sensational decline in the price of Consolidated Lake Superior shares to-day a special meeting of the directors of the company was held to-night, lasting until midnight.

A brief statement was sent out from the meeting room announcing that the steel and iron business is in a prosperous condition and denying the report that the company's steel mill had been closed, owing to lack of orders. If the mill has been shut down, the statement says, it is because of the nonavailability of material.

The decline in Lake Superior shares to-day caused a loss of more than \$12,000,000 in the stock value of the company. The capital stock is \$100,000,000. The common shares lost more than one-half of their market value, selling from \$10.50 to \$0.25, while preferred dropped from \$0.85 to \$0.50, a loss of 18 per cent. in five hours of trading on the Stock Exchange.

The causes of the decline are said to be that a lien was recently filed by a creditor against the company, and it went over until Monday. Before this action was taken Mr. Quay said: "If the Republicans can lie to the people about the admission of their Territories in their platform they can lie about every other provision in the platform. The air was full of rumors about how the bill was to be defeated, not by votes but by obstruction; that from day to day the votes for the omnibus bill are picked off."

Mr. Quay wanted it understood that the bill would retain its place as the unfinished business. The Pennsylvania senate is expected to pass the bill in the near future. The bill is the unfinished business of the session, and the chair thinks it is.

A bill was passed allowing consular general, consuls and commercial agents who are not allowed to trade, actual expenses of office, not exceeding \$1,000 per annum; also a bill refunding certain tonnage taxes on the steamers Santiago de Cuba, Santa Clara and Olinda at the port of New York.

THE WAGONER-BUTLER CASE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The House to-day devoted practically the whole day to discussion of a resolution to limit the period of taking testimony in the Wagoner-Butler contested election case to forty days and finally adopted a resolution to that effect by a party vote—155 to 115.

The purpose of the resolution is to permit the House to pass on the case at this session. Under the regular method of procedure several months are given to the preparation of a contested election case. Mr. Butler, the sitting member, was unseated at the last session and again returned at the last election to fill the vacancy. He had over 6,000 plurality on the face of the precinct returns, but the returns are contested.

The House agreed to hold a session on Sunday, Jan. 25, for the purpose of paying tribute to the memories of the late Representatives Russell, of Connecticut, and Sheppard and Degraffenreid, of Texas, who were killed while praying.

KILLED WHILE PRAYING.

Rumor that the Mad Mullah Has Been
Assassinated.

ADEN, Arabia, Dec. 11.—A rumor has reached here of the assassination of the mad Mullah in Somaliland. The report was brought to the coast by a native runner from Garreero, via Berbera. The Mullah is said to have been killed by a spear thrust in the stomach, inflicted while he was praying.

WILL GET \$4,000 EACH

LUMP SUM FOR ANTHRACITE COAL
STRIKE ARBITRATORS.House Bill Amended by the Senate
and Name of the President's
Commission Changed.

NO VOTE ON STATEHOOD BILL

WENT OVER UNTIL MONDAY
AGAINST PROTEST OF MR. QUAY.Taking of Testimony in the Wagoner-
Butler Contested Election Case
Limited to Forty Days' Time.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Senate, late this afternoon, passed several amendments to the bill fixing the compensation of the anthracite coal strike arbitrators, and it now goes to conference. The sentiment of the Senate was strongly in favor of allowing the members of the commission who are not in the civil or military service of the government a lump sum for their service, and after considerable debate \$4,000 was settled upon as the proper amount, thus taking the matter out of the hands of the President, as the bill originally provided. Several other amendments to the bill were adopted fixing the expenses of the commissioners and the assistant recorders at \$10 per day, instead of \$15, and leaving the question of the amount of salary of the assistant recorders and employees to the commission. The name of the commission was changed to "Anthracite Coal Strike Arbitration."

An amendment offered by Mr. Daniel, of Virginia, intended to prohibit officers in the civil or military branches of the government from serving on commissions or performing duties other than called for by law, provoked a lengthy discussion, and in response to the appeals of Mr. Allison and Mr. Hoar finally was withdrawn.

At 2 o'clock the statehood bill came up, and there was a brisk exchange between Mr. Quay, who favors the omnibus bill, and senators who opposed it, regarding its consideration. Mr. Quay and Mr. Beveridge, Mr. Lodge, Mr. Hale and others protested against pressing the bill so soon after it was reported, and it went over until Monday. Before this action was taken Mr. Quay said: "If the Republicans can lie to the people about the admission of their Territories in their platform they can lie about every other provision in the platform. The air was full of rumors about how the bill was to be defeated, not by votes but by obstruction; that from day to day the votes for the omnibus bill are picked off."

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PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

Contemporary Changes in Philippine
Currency Discussed by Mr. Wright.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The Senate committee on Philippines discussed with Vice Governor Wright the monetary situation in the archipelago. It was generally agreed that there was a serious situation in changing the currency in the islands. The consensus was expressed that the unit of value in the Philippines should be a gold peso of 12 1/2 grains of gold, which is one-half the value of the United States dollar. The Philippine dollar would be made legal tender of equal value to the units. Another feature upon which Governor Wright was the member of the committee agreed was that United States currency should not be made legal tender in the islands, as the silver dollar would then be worth twice as much as the peso, containing more silver than the dollar, which would encourage counterfeiting of the United States dollar. Governor Wright said the extension of the American currency system to the islands would cause a violent financial disturbance. At present the Mexican dollars were circulating at their bullion value and the banks were manipulating them so as to make 4 or 5 cents each by handling them. Gold was held in the banks as the reserve fund, and bought by merchants and others who had to pay their foreign obligations in gold. The banks entered into an agreement with General Otis to fix the value of Mexican dollars at two to one and General Otis then rescinded the order prohibiting the further importation of Mexican coin. Governor Wright added, however, that the banks refused to accept the intervention of the commission placed on the agreement with General Otis. The committee intends to perfect the currency bill at the earliest moment and has begun to make amendments with that end in view.

W. F. Anderson, treasurer manager of the American steamship line, to-day continued his argument before the Senate committee on immigration for the modification of the immigration bill pending in the Senate. His criticism was devoted in the main to the third section of the bill, providing an educational test for immigrants.

The bill for the retirement of Gen. H. C. Merriam as a major general instead of a brigadier was referred to the committee on the Senate committee on military affairs.

Joint resolution was offered in the House by Mr. Shafroth authorizing the President to propose to Great Britain and Germany to submit their claims against Venezuela to arbitration and to guarantee the payment of the awards that may be found.

A bill was introduced to-day by Representative Pugsley, of New York, the aim of which, as the title states, is to "render the currency more elastic and responsive to the financial and commercial requirements of the country. The bill amends the currency, with the consent of the secretary of the treasury, is authorized to issue circulating notes under certain prescribed conditions. These circulating notes may be issued to any national bank to the extent of one-tenth of the value of the bill."

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(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5, COL. 3.)

PRAISE FOR PRESIDENT

MR. ROOSEVELT COMMENDED BY
CIVIL-SERVICE REFORMERS.Annual Report of the Executive Council—
Professional Politicians
Condemned.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 11.—The twenty-second annual meeting of the National Civil-service Reform League began to-day. The annual report of the executive council, which was read at the afternoon session, commends the policy of President Roosevelt in making federal appointments and calls attention to the persistent hostility of professional politicians in both the great national parties to civil-service reform. The report in part is as follows:

"President Roosevelt has done more for the practical enforcement of the civil-service law, the elevation of the moral tone of the public service and the general advancement of improved methods of government than has fallen to the lot of any other President to do so soon after assuming office. Nevertheless, it is not surprising that, in this respect, his course has been subjected to a closer scrutiny than has usually befallen a new administration; this fact, after all, constitutes but a just tribute to the merits of Mr. Roosevelt's past services to the cause of good government."

As a result of this exacting scrutiny, public opinion—in itself a thoroughly wholesome symptom of progress—the President and his official advisers have encountered some measure of criticism.

"President Roosevelt has been accused of exhibiting too little regard for the salutary restrictions of the civil-service rules by exempting from their operation without evidence of the cause, certain confidential positions and individual appointments. With very few exceptions the positions affected are altogether unimportant."

"More serious complaints against the present administration have been made in the appointments of officers not embraced within the classified service. Under the spoils system there has been an unbridled license which permits the selection of candidates for such offices by senators, representatives and other powerful interests. President little more than a veto on their choice."

"President Roosevelt has indisputably tried to mitigate the evils inherent in this system of the civil service, but it is regretted that the results of the great victory over the spoils system have been the hope of friends of civil-service reform."

The special committee on civil-service reform in the House of Representatives has done more than volumes of literature for the real healthy, substantial esteem of the merit system in our dependencies.

STONE TO YATES.

Pennsylvania's Governor Again
Protests Against Cattle Quarantine.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 11.—Governor Stone, in a letter to Governor Yates, of Illinois, concerning the latter's letter forbidding the importation of Pennsylvania sheep and cattle into Illinois, protests further against the quarantine. He says in part:

"It is not the embargo of cattle going from Pennsylvania into Illinois that I complain of, as scarcely more than twelve or fifteen head of cattle pass from Pennsylvania into Illinois each year. I am not so much concerned about such information as we are able to obtain, but it is the suspicion and impression that your people are endeavoring to create a false impression as to existence and probable distribution of foot and mouth disease in cattle shipped from Pennsylvania to foreign ports. As more cattle coming from Illinois are exported from Pennsylvania than cattle raised in Pennsylvania, our State will probably suffer less by your proclamation than your own State. But inasmuch as Pennsylvania may suffer considerably by injury to the shipment of cattle from her ports, I must continue my protest against your quarantine proclamation."

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STONE TO YATES.

Pennsylvania's Governor Again
Protests Against Cattle Quarantine.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 11.—Governor Stone, in a letter to Governor Yates, of Illinois, concerning the latter's letter forbidding the importation of Pennsylvania sheep and cattle into Illinois, protests further against the quarantine. He says in part:

"It is not the embargo of cattle going from Pennsylvania into Illinois that I complain of, as scarcely more than twelve or fifteen head of cattle pass from Pennsylvania into Illinois each year. I am not so much concerned about such information as we are able to obtain, but it is the suspicion and impression that your people are endeavoring to create a false impression as to existence and probable distribution of foot and mouth disease in cattle shipped from Pennsylvania to foreign ports. As more cattle coming from Illinois are exported from Pennsylvania than cattle raised in Pennsylvania, our State will probably suffer less by your proclamation than your own State. But inasmuch as Pennsylvania may suffer considerably by injury to the shipment of cattle from her ports, I must continue my protest against your quarantine proclamation."

WANT MORE TIME

COAL OPERATORS SAY THEIR CASE
IS NOT YET READY.

Miners Hope to Conclude Presentation
of Testimony to the Strike
Commission on Saturday.

OPERATOR MUCH SURPRISED

CALLED TO THE STAND TO TELL
WHAT HE RECEIVED FOR COAL.

Finally Admitted His Company Was
Paid as High as \$20 a Ton
During the Strike.

WANT MORE TIME